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SELECTED POETRY.

THE HEART'S FINE GOLD.

I saw a little girl
That smiled in her side,
And the sparkling eyes, with a whiff and a whirl,
Were a sunny wealth in her laughing curl,
As she pushed her hair aside.

I saw her tearful eyes,
That glistened in her side,
And the sparkling eyes, with a whiff and a whirl,
Were a sunny wealth in her laughing curl,
As she pushed her hair aside.

I asked what brought her there—
In accents low and sad,
She asked for some food, for a crust was the fare
Of mother and babe, 'mid the heart's despair—
In rags were thinly clad.

Her father with the dead
Had gone to take his rest;
He had struggled long with the toil and the dread
Of the life in the laborers' tread,
And had always done his best.

Her simple tale I heard,
Nor did she speak in vain;
For the grateful tears, and the sigh, and the word
Of the pale lips all my pity stirred,
As she spoke in tears again.

Her words I well could spare,
And the power of her soul's grateful side,
For her heart was full and the vainly tried
To utter its promptings there.

My heart grew rich that day—
My soul more noble grew—
For her tears that fell were the gems in the ray
Of the great Love that shall chase away
The night and its gloom-born dew.

I would that I could spend
My life in joys like this,
I would that I could spend
My life in joys like this.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

What necessity can there be for new
Speculations and elaborate speculation,
To convince ourselves that God exists? We have
but to lift our eyes, and above us, we be-
hold the immensity of the heavens, which
are the works of his hand—those grand
bodies of light, which roll so regularly
and so majestically over our heads, and in com-
parison with which, this world is an imperfec-
tion.

What magnificence! Who said to the
sun: go out from the great abyss of nothing-
ness, and preside over the day? And to the
moon: appear and be thou the torch
of the night? Who has given being and
name to the stars which decorate the firmament
with so much splendor; and which are
so many immense suns, the centres of
infinite systems of worlds which they
illuminate? What workman, so omnipotent
as to create these wonders, in which
all the pride of reason is humbled and sub-
dued? Who but the sovereign creator of
the universe could have created them!

Did they of themselves proceed from
the bosom of nothingness and chance? Who
would be so mad as to attribute to them
that which is not? An omnipotent being
which would dare to deny—to him who
essentially is, and by whom all things were
made.

The most ignorant and unenlightened
people understand the language of the
skies. God has established them over our
heads, as celestial heralds, who shall never
cease to proclaim his grandeur to the
universe. Their majestic silence speaks
the language of all men and of all nations
—that voice is heard wherever the earth
nourishes an inhabitant. We may fly to
the most distant and deserted extremities,
but there is no place in the universe, how-
ever it may be concealed from men—which
is not revealed to the brightness and glory
of their power, which shines above us in
those brilliant stars, which decorate the firm-
ament. There is to be found the first book,
which God has given us—to teach us
that he exists. There, there we may study
to manifest his infinite perfections: in
the presence of these magnificent objects,
struck with admiration and venerating awe,
man bowed down and worshipped the au-
thor of their being! From these were not
needed to teach them what they owed to
the Supreme Majesty; the wonderful
structure of the heavens—an infinite uni-
verse taught them enough. They left this
pure and simple religion to their children,
but in their hands the precious truth has
been trampled. In admiring the beauty
and splendor of the works of God they
forgot that the stars which are the symbols of
his glory, declare his divinity to men—madmen!
They offered their vows and homages to the
sun, and the moon, and to all the host of Heav-
en, which could neither hear nor under-
stand them. In admiring the splendor of
his works—men forgot that which they
owed to God himself.

MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.

No man is a gentleman, who, with-
out provocation, would treat with in-
civility the humblest of his species. It is
a vulgarity for which no accomplish-
ments of dress or address can ever
atone. Show me the man who desires
to make every one happy around him,
and whose great solicitude is never to
give just cause of offence to any one,
and I will show you a gentleman by
nature and by practice, though he may
never have worn a suit of broadcloth,
nor ever heard of a lexicon. I am
proud to say, for the honor of our species,
there are men, in every throb of
whose heart there is solicitude for the
welfare of mankind, and whose every
breath is perfumed with kindness.

DISOLUTION.

THE late firm of WILLIS & DOUGHERTY
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P.
A. Willis having bought the entire interest of
James M. Dougherty, in the said firm, and
all persons indebted to us will please come forward
with our former notes, and settle, as we are all
going to have some.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their
Chairman, Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, sub-
mit the following report:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1852.

Resolved, That the American Demo-
cratic place their trust in the intelligence, the
patriotism, and the discriminating justice
of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a dis-
tinctive feature of our political creed, which
we are proud to maintain before the world
as the great moral element in a form of
government springing from and upheld by
the popular will; and we contrast it with the
creed and practice of Federalism, under
whatever name or form, which seeks to
palsy the will of the constituent and which
conceives no imposture too monstrous for
the popular credulity.

Resolved, That, entertaining
these views, the Democratic party of this
Union, through their Delegates assembled
in a general convention, coming together
in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the
doctrines and faith of a free representative
government, and appealing to their fellow-
citizens for the rectitude of their intentions,
renew and re-assert before the American
people the declarations of principles avowed
by them when, on former occasions in
general convention, they have presented their
candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one
of limited powers, derived solely from the
Constitution; and the grants of power made
therein ought to be strictly construed by
all the departments and agents of the Gov-
ernment; and that it is inexpedient and
dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional
powers.

2. That the Constitution does not con-
fer upon the General Government the power
to commence and carry on a general
system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not con-
fer authority upon the Federal Govern-
ment, directly or indirectly, to assume the
debts of the several States, contracted for
local and internal improvements, or other
State purposes; nor would such assumption
be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid
the Federal Government to foster one
branch of industry to the detriment of any
other, or to cherish the interests of one por-
tion to the injury of another portion of our
common country; that every citizen, and
every section of the country has a right to
demand and insist upon an equality of
rights and privileges, and to complete an
ample protection of persons and property
from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch
of the Government to enforce and practise
the most rigid economy in conducting our
public affairs, and that no more money
ought to be raised than is required to dis-
franchise the necessary expenses of the Gov-
ernment, and for the gradual but certain ex-
tinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to char-
ter a national bank; that we believe such an
institution one of deadly hostility to the
best interests of the country, dangerous to
our republican institutions and the lib-
erty of the people, and calculated to place
the business of the country within the con-
trol of a concentrated money power, and
above the laws and the will of the people;
and that the results of Democratic leg-
islation, in this and all other financial mea-
sures upon which issues have been made be-
tween the two political parties of the coun-
try, have demonstrated to candid and prac-
tical men of all parties, their soundness,
safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the monies of
the Government from banking institutions
is indispensable for the safety of the funds
of the Government and the rights of the
people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied
by Jefferson in the Declaration of Indepen-
dence, and sanctioned by the people, which
make ours the land of liberty, and the
asylum of the oppressed of every na-
tion, have ever been cardinal principles in
the Democratic faith, and every attempt to
abridge the privileges of becoming citizens,
and the owners of soil among us, ought to
be resisted with the same spirit which swept
the alien and tedious laws from our statute
books.

9. That Congress has no power under
the Constitution to interfere with or control
the domestic institutions of the several
States, and that such States are the sole
and proper judges of everything appertain-
ing to their own affairs, not prohibited by
the Constitution; that all efforts of the abo-
litionists or others made to induce Congress
to interfere with questions of slavery, or to
take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are
calculated to lead to the most alarming and
dangerous consequences; and that all such
efforts have an inevitable tendency to di-
minish the happiness of the people, and en-
danger the stability and permanency of the
Union, and ought not to be countenanced
by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the proposition covers,
and was intended to embrace the whole
subject of slavery agitation in Congress;
and therefore, the Democratic party of the
Union, standing on this national platform,
will abide by and adhere to a faithful ex-
ecution of the acts known as the compromise
measures settled by the last Congress; the
act for reclaiming fugitives from service or
labor, "incidental" which act being designed
to carry out an express provision of the
Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto,
be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or
impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party
will resist all attempts at moving in Con-
gress or out of it, the agitation of the slav-
ery question under whatever shape or col-
or the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the pub-
lic lands ought to be sacredly applied to
the objects specified in the Constitu-
tion, and that we are opposed to any law
for the distribution of such proceeds among
the States, or the like inexpedient in-
policy and repugnant to the Constitu-
tion.

Resolved, That we are opposed to tak-
ing from the President the qualified veto
power, by which he is enabled, under
restrictions and responsibilities apply suf-

A SMALL PLATE OF SOUP FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

The editor of the Herald, published
at Georgetown, Kentucky, has read an
important letter, addressed by General
Scott, to a leading whig politician of
that county; which has the following
paragraph:

"I have no public opinions
to conceal—I have but one set of opin-
ions on these subjects, for the people
of the North, South, East, or West;
and these opinions I am prepared to
submit to general consideration, as soon
as a suitable opportunity presents itself,
either by the action of a State, or of a
National Convention.

If the Whig National Convention
call for my views on the leading ques-
tions of the day, they will promptly
and most explicitly be given, in writ-
ing.

"If" the National Convention call—
if—there's the rub—as Touchstone
says, "there's much virtue in it." But
if the National Convention do not call
upon the General, then there's no let-
ter—and we cannot have a second
hasty plate of soup. There's the can-
tinity.—N. Y. Herald.

The Whig and the Compromise.—An-
other illustration is afforded as to the sup-
port the whig party will give to the com-
promise measures by the late caucus ac-
tion. It is of a piece with the house vot-
ing, and serves to show their hand. The
Scott wing of the party ruled a compro-
mise resolution out of order. The same
wing will do the same thing elsewhere;
for they mean to make use of slavery argu-
ment to elect their candidate. The whole
party, as the caucus is, that about two
fifths of the whig delegation of principles.
The Seward abolition game is to keep its
candidate mum on the question, and use
the frank and open declarations of the de-
mocratic party and democratic candidates
as weapons whereby to beat them down at
the north.

Now how is this sort of game going
down here at the north? How will
those whigs who regard these compro-
mise measures as necessary for the good
of the country? Will they fall into the
arrangement? Is this two faced game,
if we understood it right, precisely such a
game as the imbecile toy administration of
England are now playing to receive their
sanction? Sink or swim, we believe the
democratic party will not dodge the issue.
It is not their custom to dodge issues.

Will, then, the anti-slavery party of the
whigs go with them? Here is a sign from
the Journal of Commerce. It says—
"For ourselves, we will never vote for,
but will earnestly oppose any man for the
presidency, be he whig or democrat, who
is afraid or ashamed to avow himself dis-
tinctly, over his own signature, in favor of
those healing measures, as a final settle-
ment of the questions which have so long
disturbed the peace of the country, and
endangered its vital interests."—Boston
Standard.

Remarkable Coincidences.

Kossuth, it will be remembered, found a
strange coincidence in the fact that he was
born on the day upon which Ohio was ad-
mitted into the Union.

The editor of the Southern Star says, in
quoting the above—
"Our birth-day, it is a remarkable fact,
comes the very day when the Whig Coun-
cil Convention meets at Raymond. Truly,
we live in an age of wonders!"

We think it is scarcely a less remark-
able coincidence, that our birth-day falls
upon the precise day which invariably suc-
ceeds the 23d of November! If any of our
contemporaries can beat this "coincidence"
—let them.—Literary Gazette.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—In a certain
"Ladies' Moral Reform Society," existing
for a mile from the banks of a certain
river, the members were required to sign
a pledge not to "set up," as it is termed,
or do anything else that might be sup-
posed to have a tendency, however remote,
to immorality. One evening as the Presi-
dent was calling over the names, to know
whether each member had kept her obliga-
tion, a beautiful and highly respectable
young lady burst into tears, and on being
questioned as to the cause, said she feared
she had broken the pledge.

"Why, what have you done?" asked the
president.
"Oh!" sobbed the young lady, "Dr.
—kissed me the other night when he
waited on me home from meeting."

"Well, that is nothing very bad,"
said the President, "his kissing does not
make that you have broken the pledge."
"Oh, that isn't the worst of it," exclaim-
ed the conscientious young lady, "I kiss-
ed him back again!"

Business Necessary.

The experience of all demonstrates that
a regular systematic business is essential
to the health, happiness, contentment, and
usefulness of man. Without it he is un-
easy, unsettled, miserable and wretched.
His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition
no high and noble ends. He is the sport
of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a
looker-on where all are busy, a drone in
the hive of industry; a mope in the field
of enterprise and labor. If such were
the lot of the feeble and helpless only, it
were less to be deplored, but it is often
the doom and curse of those who have the
power to do, without the will to act, and
who need that quality which makes so many
others, but the want of which unmakes
them—the quality of vigor and resolution.
Business is the regulator of life.

The sun has most splendor at its ris-
ing. So the extraordinary mind often
ascends the horizon in magnificence,
though perhaps soon to be obscured
by clouds or darkened by eclipse.—
Holland's Essays.

What kind of 'taters are most
thoughtful?
Meadow 'taters, sartin. [Mediators.

OUR COUNTRY.

In 1792, the corner stone of our
present Capitol at Washington, was
laid. At that time Gen. Washington,
in whose honor the new seat of gov-
ernment was named, officiated. Fifty
years afterwards, viz: on the 4th of
July, 1841, the corner-stone of an ex-
tension of the building was laid, and
the Secretary of State made an address,
in the course of which he presented a
sketch of the comparative condition of
our country at the two periods.

Then we had fifteen States, now we
have thirty-one.

Then our whole population was
three millions, now it is twenty-three.
Then Boston had eighteen thousand
people, now it has one hundred and
thirty-six thousand.

Philadelphia had forty-two thousand,
now it has four hundred and nine
thousand.

New York had thirty-three thou-
sand, now it has five hundred and fif-
teen thousand.

Then our imports were thirty-one
millions, now they are one hundred
and seventy-eight millions.

The area of our territory was then
eight hundred thousand square miles;
it is now three million three hundred
thousand.

Then we had no railroads, now we
have three million five hundred thou-
sand and miles of it.

Then we had two hundred post-of-
fices, now we have twenty-one thou-
sand.

Our revenue from postage then, was
one hundred thousand dollars; now it
is five millions.

These are only a few facts going to
show the rapid growth of our country;
and what we and our children have to
do to secure the continuance of its
prosperity, is to love, fear, and obey
the God of our fathers; to avoid im-
temperance, pride, contention and
greediness of gain, and cherish in all
our hearts a true patriotism and a just
sense of obligation to those that shall
come after us.

IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR HORSES.

We witnessed in the streets of our
village, a few days ago, a fact worthy
of mention. A man arrived whose
horse was sick and appeared to be in
the extreme torture of pain, with either
the bots or cholera. Several of our citi-
zens turned to and assisted the man to
doctor his horse, and several remedies
were administered without any bene-
ficial effect, the horse all the while roll-
ing and tumbling terribly. Finally,
however, it was suggested that chloro-
form would relieve him. Not being able
to procure any immediately, the
chloride of ether was applied, which
relieved him in a few minutes.—Pick-
ens Republican.

Names of the Months.

The names of the months were given by
the Romans.

January, the first month, was so called
from Janus, an ancient King of Italy, who
was deified after his death, and is derived
from the Latin word Januarius.

February, the second month, is derived
from the Latin word Februus, to purify;
hence Februarius; for this month the an-
cient Romans offered up expiatory sacri-
fices for the purifying of the people.

March, the third month, anciently the
first month, is derived from the word Mars,
the God of war.

April is so called from the Latin Aprilis,
i. e., opening; because in this month the
vegetable world opens and buds forth.

May, the fifth month, is derived from
the Latin word Majores, so called by Ro-
mulus, in respect towards the Senators;
hence Mains, or May.

June, the sixth month, from the Latin
word Junius, or the youngest sort of peo-
ple.

July, the seventh month, is derived from
the Latin word Julius, and so named in
honor of Julius Cæsar.

August, the eighth month, was so called
in honor of Augustus, by a decree of the
Roman Senate, A. D. 6.

September, the ninth month, from the
Latin word September, i. e., seven, being
the seventh month from March.

October, the tenth month, from the Lat-
in word Octo, the eighth, hence October.

November, the eleventh month, from
the Latin word Novem, nine; being the ninth
month from March.

December, the twelfth month, from the
Latin word Decem, ten; so called because
it was the tenth month from March, which
was anciently the manner of beginning the year.

Melancholy Casualty.

On Saturday night between 11 and 12
o'clock, an accident occurred from the
inattention use of a spirit lamp, which we
regret to say, was attended with a fatal re-
sult. It appears that about that time, a
white boy in the employ of Mr. Quinn, 11
Elliot street, was desired to replenish a lamp
with spirit gas, and was cautioned to extin-
guish the light prior to doing so. This or-
der he, however, disregarded, and the con-
sequence was that the spirit ignited, burst
the lamp and spread over the floor. Mrs.
Quinn attempted to trample it out, but, in
so doing, the fire caught her dress, and in
an instant she was enveloped with the
flames and rushed with a child she had at
the time in her arms, into the street. Here
assistance was promptly rendered—the child
taken from her, and the flames extin-
guished; not, however, before she was hur-
ried from head to foot. Dr. Peter Forch-
er was immediately sent for, and altho'
he administered all that medical science
could suggest, and paid the unfortunate
sufferer every attention